(c) There is no extradition request pending with Malaysia and Indonesia. However, one request is pending with Singapore.

(d) Extradition requests are duly examined and if found in order, as per prescribed procedures and treaties in force, are submitted to the concerned foreign Government through our Missions.

(e) The Ministry follows up the matter with the concerned foreign Government authorities regularly for expeditious extradition of the fugitive criminals.

**IHSDP, JNNURM and BSUP**

1857. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and genesis of the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP);

(b) whether in selecting the beneficiaries, any reservation/percentage would be followed with regard to SC/ST/OBC/Physically disabled persons/ EWS/LIG categories, etc. in each of above three schemes;

(c) the Centre-State share of funding in these Schemes; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated to Rajasthan during 2006-07, and achievements made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The salient features and genesis of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are at statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Beneficiaries under the Schemes are selected based on Detailed Project Reports for slums on a 'whole slum' basis consisting of all slum dwellers irrespective of their categories. While a minimum 12% beneficiary contribution is stipulated under BSUP and IHSDP, it is only 10% in case of SC/ST/OBC/Physically disabled and other weaker sections.

(c) The details are at Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) During 2006-07, the funds sanctioned for Rajasthan so far are as follows:—

| Sl.No. | Scheme | Central Share Sanctioned (In Rs. Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) | 46.49 |
| 2. | Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) | -Nil- |
| | Total: | 46.49 |

As funds have been sanctioned recently, it is too premature to comment on achievement.

***Statement-I***

*Salient features and Genesis of IHSDP and BSUP under JNNURM*

**(I) Integrated Housing & Slum Development (IHSDP):**

For cities/towns not covered under JNNURM, Integrated Housing & Slum Development (IHSDP) has also been launched along with JNNURM on 3.12.2005. The existing Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the discontinued National Slum Development Scheme (NSDP) are subsumed in the IHSDP. The IHSDP has been launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilties to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

**Salient features of IHSDP**

- Central Assistance in the form of ACA as full grant
- 80% of the project cost borne by the Central Government
- 90% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from cities/towns in special category States.
- A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution for houses. For SC/ST/ BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections, 10% beneficiary contribution.

- Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals agreeing to the reforms.
- Reforms to ensure imrovement in urban Governance.
- Cities/towns to prepare Detailed Project Reports.

**Admissible Components under IHSDP:**

(i) Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.

(ii) Provision of community toilets.

(iii) Provision of physical amenties like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.

(iv) Community Infrastructure like provision of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc.

(v) Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings can be provided.

(vi) Social Amenties like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and Primary health care including immunization, etc.

(vii) Provision of Model Demonstration Projects.

(viii) Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.

(ix) Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

(x) Land acquisition cost will not be financed except for acquision of private land for schemes/projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, *viz.*, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

**(II) Basic Services to the Uraban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM:**

Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it is necessary that

focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure therein. For achieving this objective, a Mission mode approach is essential. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched a Mission named Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions — one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Infrastructure and Governance. The JNNURM will be implemented in select 63 cities. The duration of the Mission is for 7 years beginning from the year 2005-06.

**Salient features of BSUP:**

> The Sub-Mission is to be implemented in 63 select JNNURM cities.

> To be implemented over 7 years beginning with the year 2005-06.

> Central Assistance in the form of ACA as full grant.

> 50% percent of the project cost in respect of cities having million plus population or above to be borne by the Central Government.

> 90% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.

> 80% of the project cost borne by the Central Government for projects from the remaining cities.

> A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution for houses. For SC/ST/ BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections, 10% beneficiary contribution.

> Access of Central assistance predicated upon the State/Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals agreeing to the reforms.

> Reforms to ensure improvement in urban Governance.

> Cities to prepare City Developmnent Plans and Detailed project Reports.

**Admissible Components under BSUP:**

i. Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.

ii. Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.

iii. Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

iv. Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/ baths, etc.

v. Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/ LIG categories.

vi. Construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains.

vii. Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.

viii. Street lighting.

ix. Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centres, etc.

x. Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.

xi. Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

***Statement-II***

*Details of Funding in IHSDP, JNNURM and BSUP*

| Category of cities | BSUP Projects | | IHSDP projects | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grant Central Share | State/ULB/ Parastals/ beneficiaries | Grant Central Share | State/ULB/ Parastals/ beneficiaries |
| Cities with million plus population and above | 50% | 50 | — | — |
| Cities/towns in North Eastern States and J & K/ Special category states | 90% | 10% | 90% | 10% |
| Other cities | 90% | 20% | 80% | 20% |

**BPL people in cities**

†1858. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.